

Dateline October 1, 1959

The 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth was warned recently to be prepared to wrestle with the problem of whether to spare the rod or use it.

L. Clark Schilder, executive director of the Washington Criminal Justice Association, declared that if efforts to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents are shown to be failing, "the conference should set its sights on the fact that the pendulum is swinging toward more disciplinary or punitive action."

Schilder spoke at the opening session of the conference's Council of National Organizations held recently in Washington, D. C. Reasons given at the meeting for increased juvenile delinquency included:

(1) Adults are more concerned with materialistic desires and have less time for their children.

(2) Violence in Little Rock and the chilly reception given to Khrushchev are examples of adults not practicing what they preach.

(3) There is a definite relationship between juvenile crime and "filth" read by children.

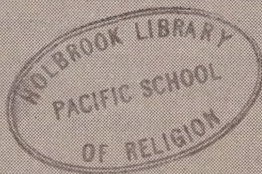
(4) Youth organizations are not attempting to reach those children who need the most help.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in a dramatic speech at the United Nations, has called for total disarmament of all nations within a four year period.

Since no comprehensive disarmament plan now exists, Khrushchev suggested these partial steps:

(1) reduction of foreign troops in Western Europe; (2) a "denuclearized" zone in central Europe; (3) withdrawal of all foreign troops from Europe; (4) conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty nations; and

(continued on page 2)



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Dateline

(continued from page 1)

(5) an agreement on the prevention
of surprise attacks.

Khrushchev's proposal follows
other significant advances toward
solving armament problems. A new
ten-nation disarmament committee
was recently formed, opening the way
for new negotiations (*Contact*, Sept.
15).

Both the United States and Brit-
ain recently announced an extension
of their suspension of nuclear tests,
and Russia declared it would not con-
duct tests as long as the Western
powers refrained from their tests.
U. S. Secretary of State Herter and
British Foreign Minister Lloyd made
pleas to the UN last month for a
conclusion of nuclear tests.

These encouraging developments
open the door for significant changes
in the policies of the major powers
and may lead to more important
agreements. *Now is the time for con-
cerned Christians to express their
convictions on this issue to President
Eisenhower and Secretary of State
Herter.*

Khrushchev's speech has pro-
vided the United States with an op-
portunity to announce that its goal
also is complete disarmament in the
next few years. Our country should
press for negotiations and agreements
with the Soviet Union that will re-
move the threat of the arms race.

U. S. policy in response to the
Soviet proposals will be decided soon.
Letters and telegrams should be sent
now if churchmen hope to make their
views count.

More than 120 Methodist dis-
trict and annual conference leaders
in the field of Christian Social re-
lations attended the southeastern re-
gional briefing conference at Lake
Junaluska, N.C., recently.

One of five such leadership train-
ing projects sponsored across the
country by the Methodist Gen-
eral Boards of Temperance, World
Peace, and Social and Economic Re-

lations, the conference headlined
speakers from each area of concern.

The Rev. A. Dudley Ward, general
secretary of the board of Social and
Economic Relations, told the group
that the church cannot afford to ig-
nore changing social conditions, in-
cluding the problem of race relations.

"All shades of opinion on race
relations are bound to be present,
and should be voiced in a church as
large as ours, the Rev. Ward said.

Speaking on temperance, the Rev.
Robert Regan, Jr., director of Or-
ganizational activities for the Gen-
eral Board of Temperance, pointed
out that alcoholism, the country's
third major health problem, is es-
sentially a social maladjustment and
and a religious disorder.

"The alcoholic lives to drink and
drinks to live as he attempts to find
fulfillment in a bottle rather than in
God and in other persons," the Rev.
Regan said.

The Rev. Carl Soule, Board of
World Peace, gave the delegates a
lesson in the ABC's of destruction—
atomic, bacteriological, and chemical.

"Christians must join in saying
'no' to the use of such massive de-
structive weapons and press for mul-
tilateral agreements which will ban
testing and usage," the Rev. Soule
said.

The nation's railroads recently
proposed that their 550,000 non-
operating workers take a 15 cent-an-
hour pay cut. Eleven unions repre-
senting these workers have asked for
a 25-cent wage increase.

The wide gap raises the ominous
prospect of a railroad strike some-
time after January 1, 1960.

A representative of the railroads
said that non-operating workers have
picked up 59 cents in pay boosts
since 1953. In contrast, he said
manufacturing workers have gained
43 cents and the 15 cent cut will close
the gap.

At the AFL-CIO convention in
San Francisco, George W. Leighty,
chairman of the rail unions' Rail-
way Labor Executives Association,
denounced the proposal as "unreal-
istic and unwarranted."

Congress considered numerous international issues during 1959. With his total-disarmament proposal to the United Nations, Soviet Premier Khrushchev recently focused attention on one of the international issues considered by Congress this year.

Although Congress gave more attention to armaments than disarmament during the past year, the Senate approved two constructive resolutions sponsored by Hubert H. Humphrey, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Disarmament.

The first, approved in the spring when the Geneva negotiations on nuclear weapons tests were deadlocked, expressed support for continued negotiations. The second, approved August 6, reaffirms United States intentions to use part of any savings from disarmament for "works of peace."

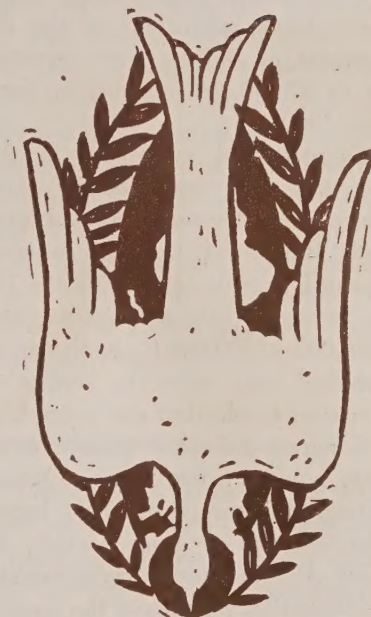
On the debit side, Congress extended the peacetime draft for another four years. The bill passed the House 381 to 20; the Senate, 90 to 1.

There was comparatively little discussion of the President's decision to transfer non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons systems and A-bomb information to seven allies—West Germany, Turkey, Netherlands, France, Canada, Great Britain and Greece. Yet Congress has authority to disapprove such agreements.

A small group of House members, led by William H. Meyer, Vt., introduced resolutions disapproving the proposed transfers, but these resolutions never came to a vote. The House defeated a proposal to bar the use of foreign aid funds to implement the agreements.

Agreements with additional countries have been forecast, and there is a possibility that next year the President may ask Congress for authority to give other nations nuclear warheads. Concerned citizens must share the apprehension of Rep. Frank Kowalski, Conn., a former military governor of Japan, having the responsibility for rebuilding Hiroshima, who said: "I deplore the terrible step we are taking to disperse these horrible weapons throughout the world. . . ."

(continued on the next page)



**WORLD
PEACE**

(continued from page 3)

Congress continued to give highest priority to *defense spending*: \$45.3 billions or 64 per cent of all the funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, were allocated to U. S. armed forces, atomic development, or military aid and defense support for our allies.

Additional billions were appropriated for the cost of past wars. "Legislative liaison activities" of the Department of Defense were allocated up to \$2,650,000 for use in fiscal year 1960.

Congressional generosity in this area was somewhat offset by parsimony on *disarmament expenditures*. Both Houses of Congress rejected repeated appeals to provide the Departments of State and Defense with \$400,000—\$500,000 for badly needed technical and scientific studies of armaments reduction and control.

Congress did some *research* on its own, however: the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament held important hearings on arms control; the Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee on Radiation considered the hazards of radioactive fallout and the effects of a "limited" nuclear attack on the United States. After determining that such an attack would cause the death of 48,000,000 Americans and injure an additional 20,000,000, the Subcommittee called for a Federal civil defense program costing anywhere from \$5-to-\$20 billion.

United Nations and world law

Congress is beginning to show a greater interest in *international law* and *UN Charter Review*. Members gave a resounding vote of confidence to the *UN Emergency Force*. Proposals to strengthen the *International Court of Justice* and bind the United States to accept its jurisdiction in all international disputes were introduced in the Senate and discussed on the floor. No hearings were held.

Congress appropriated \$36.7 million toward the *regulator expenditures* of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, a sum roughly equal to 31 per cent of their budgets.

Our representatives also set aside \$26.1 million for *UN refugee activities*—slightly less than was appropriated in 1958—, and \$12 million for the *UN Children's Fund*—\$1 million more than was appropriated in 1958.

UN technical assistance programs got \$30 million although the Appropriations committees of both Houses expressed the hope that this contribution will be reduced in future years. Just the opposite should occur. A larger proportion of United States aid should be channeled through the United Nations if world economic development is to be taken out of the cold war context and the multiplicity of bilateral aid programs reduced.

Foreign aid

Congressional skepticism of the effectiveness of *military assistance*



became more vocal in 1959. A concerted drive for a more imaginative, larger, longer-range *economic aid* program was led by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, J. W. Fulbright. Yet comparatively little was accomplished. Military aid programs were cut back, but economic aid appropriations were held to 1958 levels.

The *Development Loan Fund*, which was created in 1957 to provide long-term, low-interest rate loans to underdeveloped nations was given a one-year appropriation of only \$550 million (the President requested \$700 million for 1960 and

an advance appropriation of \$500 million for 1961).

The bilateral *technical assistance* program received \$150 million (the President requested \$179.5 million) and the House Appropriations Committee warned that it "is greatly concerned about the very rapid growth of this program."

The Senate attempted to lift restrictions on economic and financial *aid to communist satellite countries*. The House Foreign Affairs committee will consider this measure next year.

In addition, Congress explored a variety of proposals for aiding less fortunate areas. It authorized United States participation in the new *Inter-American Development Bank*, which will help finance economic growth in Latin America.

The Senate passed a *health-for-peace* proposal which would provide \$50 million annually for international medical research. This measure will be considered by the House next year. A large number of Congressmen supported the "*Great White Fleet*" to aid in disasters and in feeding and training persons in underdeveloped countries. Action on these measures has also been deferred until next year.

Proposals to expand the current Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) into a *food-for-peace* program which would promote economic development and raise living standards around the world were advanced by the Administration, Senator Humphrey, and others. During the closing days of the session, Congress approved a much less comprehensive measure which extended the sale and emergency relief provisions of P. L. 480 for another two years and authorized the President to make long-term credit sales to friendly countries.

Congress turned down the President's request for authority to give surplus commodities to underdeveloped areas for use as *food reserves* or as *partial payment to workers on economic development projects*.

Will future Congresses support a

more comprehensive program for putting our abundance to work for mankind? Such a program would put greater emphasis upon international planning under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Immigration and refugees

Very little action was taken in this area although Congress did authorize the Administration to use up to \$10 million of the foreign aid contingency fund for special activities during the *World Refugee Year*. This Year is being promoted by the United Nations in the hope of improving the conditions of some 15,000,000 uprooted people around the world. Various proposals to allow the United States to admit a fair share of these refugees on a continuing basis are still languishing in congressional committees.

Other proposals for a general revision of *U. S. immigration policy* received similar treatment. On the positive side, two programs due to expire in 1959 were extended. The Government's discretionary authority to admit *tubercular relatives* of American residents was extended through June 30, 1961. The admission of *alien orphans* adopted by United States citizens will be continued.

China policy

Discussion of U. S. China policy ceased to be taboo this year. Senator Clair Engle, Calif., discussed this issue at length on the Senate floor and raised a question as to whether or not our China policy is "provoking potential aggression" in the Far East.

Rep. Charles O. Porter, Ore., called for a *trade mission* to China. For the first time in many years there was some criticism of a House resolution opposing the seating of Communist China in the United Nations. The resolution was passed 368 to 2 with 64 abstentions. Two other Representatives were paired against the resolution.

—by Frances Neeley

Good will important during Khrushchev visit

The following statement by the Rev. Daniel E. Taylor, general secretary of The Board of World Peace, was released to Methodist Information and the secular press a week prior to the arrival of Khrushchev.

Chicago—When he arrives in the United States next week, Khrushchev should be accorded "the respect due the top official of one of the two most powerful nations on earth," an executive of The Methodist Church said here today.

The Rev. Daniel E. Taylor, general secretary of the church's Board of World Peace, which has national headquarters at 740 Rush street, Chicago, said, "Certainly our demeanor as a people should not be less honorable and courteous than Mr. Nixon received in the USSR, and which President Eisenhower may expect upon his reciprocal visit."

Taylor recently returned from Russia, where his tour group met Mr. Nixon in Leningrad. Taylor said the delegation of nine governors who visited the Soviet countries this summer reported the same courteous treatment and pointed out that his own tour party had found a com-

parable response from the citizens.

In commenting on the Khrushchev visit, Taylor also said:

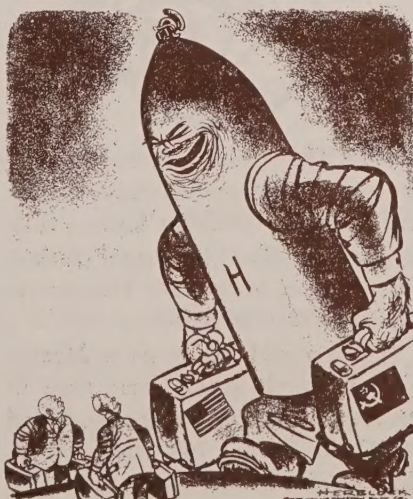
"A restrained dignity affirms, rather than weakens, our witness to our own national standards and values. Only a maudlin sentimentality on the one hand, or fanatical disapproval on the other, show off our democracy in a weak light. In fact, Christians in America may utilize such occasions to show clearly the inner sources of their sturdier tolerance and basic good will. The worthy host always displays himself more truly than his guest.

Russians need facts

"Certain real values obtain from such visits although we ought not to hope for, or expect, major diplomatic agreements, which are not the chief purpose of such visits. The few channels of information and communication, and the limited press we found in Russia make it even more imperative that as many Russian leaders as possible see for themselves our nation and our way of life. Only thus can grave misunderstandings and widespread misinformation be overcome. Such visitors will make discoveries even more startling to them than those made by thousands of Russians who thronged the American exhibit in Moscow in recent weeks.

"Let consultations, discussions and exchanges at every level continue. Knowledge, even if it only helps us to better understand our differences, rather than living in hate and fear, is a small step toward peace. For we have no choice but to live together upon one small earth, and Christians should seek to work out solutions insuring humanity's continuance, no matter how slow or painful the process."

"I'll Sit In On These Meetings—I Can Travel Anywhere Too"



Summer tour reveals Mexico and its people

During World War II several theological students at Boston University School of Theology sought to spend their summers profitably. In cooperation with the Board of Missions they lived in villages in Mexico, serving the people in as many ways as possible.

One of these students, the Rev. Paul Cargo, became ill with typhoid fever and spent some weeks in a hospital in Mexico City. Nevertheless, his love for the Mexican people persisted through the years.

As vice-chairman of the Committee on World Peace, the Board of Christian Social Relations, Detroit Conference, he urged a tour of Mexico this summer. About 20 Methodists responded to his call and in six cars, caravan style, crossed the Rio Grande. Mrs. Edith Powell gave technical leadership for the tour. She is the wife of a Methodist minister in La Mesa, Calif.

The following observations depict the experiences of the group:

(1) All returned to the United States with a love of Mexico and would like to return some time in the future.

A land of beauty

(2) They were amazed at the beauty of the mountainous and picturesque landscape south of Monterrey. Altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 feet make the climate mild and very pleasant.

(3) They were impressed by the kindness of the Mexican people. In no case was there discourtesy or hostility, even though they took many pictures.

(4) They were touched by the struggles of Protestant groups against Roman Catholic opposition. The government seeks to enforce religious freedom but persecution and martyrdoms do occur sometimes.

(5) In comparison to our churches Mexican Methodist churches seem small and weak. But their members have a devotion hard to match.

Twelve families make up one small congregation in the mountains. The pastor visits each family at an appointed hour every week.

Historical facts revealed

(6) The trip gave new meaning to United States history. When they stood on Chapultepec Hill in Mexico City and heard about the heroism of the cadets who died in defense of their country against U. S. Marines, the phrase "from the hills of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli" seemed less glamorous.

(7) They were surprised at the advanced civilization in Mexico before the coming of the Spaniards. Not only did the Spaniards mistreat the natives for centuries, but they burned many ancient records in an attempt to stamp out all pre-Christian religion.

(8) They were very interested in the work which various specialized agencies of the United Nations are doing at Patzcuaro to aid natives. Villagers are trained in health, farming, chicken raising, literacy, and home making.

(9) They were happy to know that some Protestant groups are co-operating in a Council of Churches. But they also learned that confusion and schism often prevail because over 100 non-Catholic groups are carrying on missionary work there.



(10) They were inspired by the devotion of Methodist missionaries and Mexican Methodist leaders such as Dr. G. Baez Camargo, Bishop Juan Pascoe, Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, and Miss Mamie Baird.

If you would like to go to Mexico with a church group some time in the future, write to Carl Soule, Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11.

by

Daniel E. Taylor

Writing from San Francisco, this observer reports that the arrival of Mr. Khrushchev has crowded the World Series out of the banner headlines for three days in a row even though the Giants have but a two game lead.

Thus far the American public has been commended for responding with the "cool but curious" treatment for which they had been conditioned the past three weeks by press, radio and TV; while the state press in the USSR reports the great ovations requisite for their leaders. Thus, the two publics seem satisfied.

Meanwhile, there is other important business. My current tour reveals anew that in regard to even major aspects of the war-peace dilemma our people are vaguely informed and feel a false sense of security.

The current issue of *Together* carries an article by a space expert extolling the scientific and related values of missiles. He hardly hints that most missilery is designed for military use or speedier devastation.

A modest shelter program is beginning to get promotion and publicity. But the true degree of devastation and disruption in case of thermonuclear attack is pretty well obscured.

More cities seeking the economic benefits for labor and business are looking eagerly toward the installation of ICBM bases in nearby locations. Christian groups should raise questions of the moral and spiritual responsibility of preparing to be a center for the destruction of major metropolitan areas abroad with the attendant death and injury to millions of people.

To make simple and evident such information about basic options now current and to draw out the moral pointed readings is challenge enough to any church group.

The steel strike still goes on affecting more and more thousands of people each week. At the same time many hold the conviction that there has not been any honest-to-goodness collective bargaining between labor and management since the very inception of this work stoppage. Even the federal mediator, Joseph F. Finnegan, admits to this deficiency. He declared it is "the oddest kind of bargaining I have seen—if you can call it that." Mr. Finnegan said both industry and labor admitted to him openly that they were, "right back where they started."

Union leadership apparently is still hopeful that the federal government will come to their aid. Eisenhower appears to be adamant and appeals to both parties to settle down and bargain. He has called on both sides to stop "half-hearted bargaining and to begin uninterrupted, good-faith bargaining with a will to make a responsible settlement."

The Secretary of Labor, a possible vice-presidential candidate, would like to make something of this fact-finding role, but apparently doesn't have the green light from his boss.

Roger Blough, president of the United States Steel Corporation, continues to carry the leadership of steel management and presents the toughest front that management has shown in many a year.

Likely, steel management will continue in its unbending role until customer demand for steel builds up a great deal more than it has up to now. Then steel could accede to most of labor's demands, make a settlement, hike the price of steel, and place the blame for any consequent inflationary developments at labor's door.

(continued on the next page)



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

(continued from page 7)

At the same time many leaders of the national government are quite concerned about what the continuation of this strike will do to government revenue. The losses to the national treasury from corporate taxes, individual income taxes, and tax refunds may mount into hundreds of millions of dollars. This sum mounts up more and more each week and may force the hand of government into a more active role of settlement than appears at the present time.

Those interested in the continuation of the voluntary operation of collective bargaining principles are concerned over the fact that this strike has made very little use of it to date. This may hold great portent in future negotiations in our major industries that bargain on a national level. Both sides may refuse to make an honest effort to settle their own differences and instead just sit back and wait for someone else to do it for them.

Wage scales seen

This kind of development could eventually lead to the government setting all wage scales, and would be the first step, many think, towards having the government set price scales as well. This would certainly bring control into our economy to the extent that free enterprise or capitalism could be gone.

The factor of automation certainly creeps into the picture of the steel strike. By United States Steel's own figures, their production in 1954, with a net profit of \$385 million, was accomplished with 268,000 workers. Their 1958 production, with an increase in profits to \$586 million, was accomplished with 223,000 workers. In other words, 45,000 fewer workers increased the profits of United States Steel by over \$2 hundred million.

Fewer workers needed

This accomplishment in four years indicates the tremendous technological changes in the steel industry,

demanding fewer workers for far greater production.

This is the longest steel strike in recent history, now over 63 days old. The previous record was a 55 day strike in 1952, which ended when President Truman called both sides to the Whitehouse and ordered them to settle or else.

The President's most recent state-



ment on the steel strike explained that he chose to avoid direct intervention into labor disputes, saying that they must be settled by collective bargaining.

"It is only when the national safety and health are imperiled that the federal law should be invoked," he said.

Of course the President was referring to the Taft-Hartley act under which the President can seek an injunction halting a strike for 80 days.

Mitchell anxious

The Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, still "champing at the bit" and anxious to do something, made the announcement last week that if the strike continued into October, he would publicly recommend to the President that the Taft-Hartley Law be invoked.

The Secretary of Labor also reported that a number of steel-using industries are delaying expansion of the work forces because of anticipated lack of steel supplies. Other steel firms were reducing the size of the work forces before their stock

piles are completely gone, he reported.

Pressure seems to be mounting on the President to take a more active role in resolving the steel dispute. Ten governors have requested an opportunity to talk directly with the President about the critical damage done by the steel strike.

Methodists appeal to end steel strike

A Labor Day appeal was signed by 107 Methodist ministers who met in September in the Boston Area Pastor's Assembly at Geneva Point, Center Harbor, Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire. The appeal read:

"We are tremendously concerned about the millions of American workmen, who will lose their jobs because American products are being outpriced in foreign and domestic markets.

"For example, it is reported that foreign made 'barbed wire has been selling in Cleveland for \$40 a ton less than wire turned out by U. S. Steel—right in Cleveland' (Readers Digest, July 1959, page 72).

"Sometime, somewhere the upsurge of prices must be reversed—or America will be engulfed in an economic collapse, which the Communists will use to destroy us.

Steel price cut desired

"Since steel is basic to our total economy—we hereby call on the leaders of the steel industry, both labor and management, to settle the present steel strike by making a *substantial roll-back* in the price of steel *on condition* that there be *no advance in wages*.

"Immediate action is imperative. Khrushchev and his far-flung associates boast that they will destroy us, not by missiles, but by the economic warfare, which they are waging wherever possible.

"When our mills and factories grind into an irrevocable slow-down, brought on by the vastly lower wages of the rest of the world, it will be too late.

"So, we address our appeal, not just to labor and management in big steel, but to all our key industries, some of which have already indicated their willingness to lower prices wherever possible.

"We urgently request our President, our Vice-President, our secretaries of Labor and of Commerce, our Senators, our Congressmen, and other officials in strategic positions—we urgently request them to take such immediate and long term action as they deem wise and necessary to save vast numbers of American workmen from being thrown permanently out of their jobs by the growing inflation, which threatens to price us out of the markets of the world."

(The Reverend Stephen J. Callender, 53 Grove Street, Putnam, Connecticut is author of the above appeal).

Student term paper describes race situation

The Board of Social and Economic Relations has received a very fascinating paper by Charlotte Kelly, a freshman at the Junior College of Port Huron. Miss Kelly attended the 1957 adult interracial conference sponsored by the Board of Social and Economic Relations, Bishop Marshall R. Reed, and Bishop Matthew W. Clair in Detroit. She also was conference officer of the MYF and chairman of Christian citizenship.

In her "A" paper she describes the situation in The Methodist Church. The Methodist Church, she writes, is working to bring about equality and justice for all people of our country and the world. The church hopes to extend the principles of democracy to Negro as well as white, she explains.

She begins with an accurate and wholesome discussion of the "Social Creed," certain episcopal addresses, and the statements of the General Conference. The paper also presents specific recommendations for church leaders on this problem.

Textbook censors bid for new recognition

How does your state stand on censorship? Here is the situation in Illinois as reported recently by Ruth Dunbar of the Chicago *Sun-Times*.

"Would-be textbook censors—silent for several years—seem to be making a new bid for influence.

"Illinois, where a textbook censorship bill is pending in the state Senate, could well be a testing ground for ultra-right-wing critics who think most social science tests are slanted in the wrong direction.

"The bill has advanced to the passage stage and is on the Senate calendar. . . . It can be called then for final vote if the sponsors choose. If approved by the Senate, the bill still will face a test in the House of Representatives.

"It would require textbook evaluating committees to examine any book whenever 30 citizens think it is 'antagonistic to or incompatible with the ideals and principles of the American constitutional form of government.'

"Kenneth Douty, Illinois director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said he thinks Illinois might be a guinea pig for groups who want to see if this kind of legislation can be passed.



"There are signs that textbook censorship activity by non-professional groups is increasing. For example:

"(1) An American Legion spokesman for the textbook censorship bill (SB 831) said at a hearing that similar legislation is under considera-

tion in 24 states. So far, Florida is the only other place where a similar bill is pending.

"(2) Flurries of textbook scrutiny by individuals have occurred in various cities as a result of a book called *Brainwashing in the High Schools* by E. Merrill Root, an English teacher at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana.

Social science books hit

"The book contends that 11 of the most popularly used social science textbooks (all used at Evanston Twp. High School, for instance) are hostile to free enterprise and tinged with subversive ideas.

"Scholars have not taken Root's book seriously. They have called it 'dishonest' and 'prejudiced.'

"However, Root was called by the sponsors of the Illinois textbook censorship bill to testify at a hearing, and his book was widely distributed in the Senate.

"(3) An organization called America's Future, Inc., of New Rochelle, New York, is soliciting funds to launch Operation Textbook, described as 'a major project designed to rid high school textbooks of misleading propaganda.'

Faithless graduates produced

"In a brochure announcing the project, the organization contends that schools are turning out graduates 'who have no faith in the system of American constitutional government and the American free-enterprise system' because of slanted textbooks.

"(4) The national defense committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution has published its list of satisfactory and unsatisfactory texts.

"In a 30-page booklet listing the books, the committee says only one in five meets minimum DAR standards." (used by permission)

Executive sees weakness in hospital insurance

John R. Mannix, executive vice president of the Blue Cross of Northeast Ohio, addressed the American Hospital Association in Manhattan last week, and insisted that the hospital insurance plans are in desperate need of a shot in the arm.

Mr. Mannix suggested cooperation with the American Medical and Dental Associations for a federal charter forming a new organization called "American Blue Cross." He insisted that the trustees should include representatives of agriculture, labor, and management, preferably appointed by the President of the United States.

Trying to improve the multiple plans, programs, commissions, and associations dealing with this important problem of hospitalization, the Ohio leader suggests:

(1) That the American Blue Cross provide comprehensive benefits on a service (rather than cash indemnity) basis, to the hospitals which provide the care.

Minimum restrictions urged

(2) That there be an absolute minimum of restrictions and limitations to the hospital care.

(3) That there be wider rural as well as urban coverage.

(4) That the coverage be for all age groups with special provisions for the unemployed and retired, at rates they can afford, with the indigent to be covered by local government contracts.

(5) That there be complete reciprocity between all local plans so that a subscriber who moves from one state to another can receive benefits, regardless of the place of his residence. (With over half of our population moving every five years, this is a very important factor.)

(6) That there be no restrictions on drugs or on X-ray or other laboratory services (now commonly excluded if they are for diagnosis).

(7) That the new plan be so

broadened as to cover care for tuberculosis and mental illness.

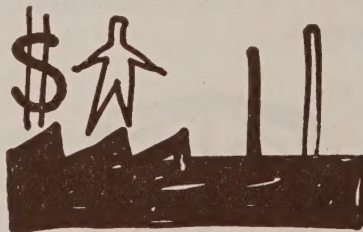
This hospital leader noted that the United States is the only major nation with no government control health plan, and he prophesied that unless action is taken to strengthen this voluntary medical system, the government will have to step in with a program to do the job.

...did you know?...

• that credit union members in the United States total 13 million members and have total assets of over \$4 billion as compared to \$434 million in 1945. More and more local churches and annual conferences are considering establishing credit unions for their membership.

• that the Florida legislature this year passed bills to appropriate \$5 hundred thousand to sell segregation to the North. This legislature also made possession of more than one gallon of moonshine a felony and banned tatoos on females under 18 years of age.

• that there are now 96 United States companies with assets of \$1 billion or more. American Telephone and Telegraph is the largest with assets of \$19½ billion; Standard Oil of New Jersey with assets



of \$9½ billion is the largest industrial firm.

• that our Secretary of Labor and our Secretary of Agriculture have had some strong differences on legislative needs of the migrant worker.

The pay of migrant workers runs, according to most recent reports, anywhere from \$8 to \$32 a week. The average is around \$19 or \$20. A survey three years ago reported that the annual wage of migrant

workers was less than \$600 per year.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has said the migrant worker and his family "are living testimonials to the neglect that is possible in the wealthy and aggressive economy that prides itself on the protection of the individual."

• that the National Convocation on the Church in Town and Country under the sponsorship of the National Council of Churches, Department of Town and Country Church, will be held in Louisville, Ky., October 20-22, 1959.

The headquarters for this meeting is the Sheraton-Seelbach Hotel, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Registration begins Monday, October 19 from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Presentations at this meeting include: *Emerging Patterns in the South*, Harold Kaufman, Mississippi State College; *Preaching to the Contemporary Culture*, Frank Caldwell, Louisville Presbyterian Seminary; *The Christian Layman's Responsibility for World Missions*, D. W. Brooks, The Cotton Producers Association; *The Appalachian Study*, Earl Brewer, Emory University; and *The Rural Church in World Perspective*, Richard O. Comfort, Agricultural Missions, Inc.

This is a worthwhile conference for all Methodists interested in Town and Country affairs to attend. There is still time for registration.

Will the government find evidence to oust James Hoffa from the presidency of the Teamster's union? The Teamster's board of monitors is asking for Hoffa's removal because monies under his authority were used as collateral for a real estate firm and drew no interest on the half million dollars involved.

This is a flimsy charge on which to base the ouster of Hoffa. We feel that if the government and monitors can get nothing more serious than this on the union boss, they will never remove him from his position of great power.

Liquor lobbyists in Washington conduct a continuous campaign to get a reduction in the \$10.50 a gallon excise tax on distilled spirits.

One of their loudest claims is that the tax causes the country's bootlegging.

Current statistics from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service show that from May 1958 through May 1959 the Revenue agents seized 9,955 stills, arrested 11,264 persons for liquor law violations, and confiscated 5,508,000 gallons of mash.

Agents consider the amount of mash the best index for judging bootlegging. A still can be large or small, and the finished liquor can be moved immediately, but mash must ferment for a period.

In 1928, a typical prohibition year, Internal Revenue agents seized 35,200 stills, made 75,307 arrests, and confiscated 27,171,567 gallons of mash. Comparing mash gallons seized in 1927 and the present period, the current bootlegging activity is about five times less than that in 1928.

Last year a New York *Herald Tribune* columnist reported that enforcement officers estimated total moonshine output at 76,000,000 gallons. At from \$10 to \$16 a gallon, the total retail sales value of moonshine ran close to \$1 billion, he said.

The same columnist reported estimates stating that one gallon in four of alcoholic beverages consumed in this country is illegal. "And it doesn't come from stills in the hills and backwoods of the South and other rural areas," he wrote.

Last year the distilled spirits industry reported an output of 237,273,539 gallons of all classes of spirits. If the greater part of the estimated bootleg output for 1958 was consumed, one in four drinks could have been illegal.

However, the facts indicate that most of this bootleg liquor *was* from the South. In the 1958-59 period more than 90 per cent of the mash and stills were seized



TEMPERANCE

(continued on the next page)

(continued from page 11)

in nine states east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers. The following table shows stills seized and arrests made in the 10 top bootlegging states in the 1958-59 period.

Seizures and arrests

	stills	arrests
North Carolina	2,188	1,739
Georgia	1,323	1,302
South Carolina	1,287	992
Alabama	1,135	906
Tennessee	1,057	764
Florida	484	830
Mississippi	425	588
Virginia	409	877
Kentucky	343	853
Oklahoma	239	321

Several factors make these states susceptible to bootleggers. (1) A large part of the population lives in dry counties. In 1958 about 70 per cent of the dry counties in the United States were in these nine states. (2) The large low-income population in the South is conducive to the sale of cheap liquor. (3) Bootlegging is well established in the mores and habits of the people in these areas.

Taxes not the cause

The liquor lobbyists claim that the rise of bootlegging since the war was caused by high taxes was refuted in 1953 by two economics professors from the University of Minnesota. Charting the amount of mash seizures since 1936, they showed that bootlegging since Prohibition was highest before the war when the tax was only \$2.20.

Noting that in reality the excise tax probably has little to do with the gradual rise in bootlegging, Professors McKenna and Boddy conclude their article by saying, "We see no compelling evidence that delay (on tax relief) would be fatal to the industry."

(The chart to the right shows mash seizures by the government since 1936. Mash seizures are the best index of bootlegging activity.)

Why be concerned about alcohol problems

Temperance workers are concerned with all the problems resulting from the sale and use of alcohol. Often someone asks the question: "Why should I be concerned about alcohol and its results? It doesn't affect me."

Here are some frightening reasons why everyone should be concerned about the effects of alcohol:

A nine-year-old girl sat in her father's car, parked on a St. Louis street. Suddenly a hit-and-run-driver struck the car from the rear, overturning it and gravely injuring the girl.

The accident crushed her left hand and arm, injured her head, and fractured her right leg. At the hospital a surgeon removed one finger and wondered whether the left arm would have to be amputated.

Arrested several hours after the accident, the 20-year-old-driver told the police he was returning from a wiener roast where he had drunk "four or five" bottles of beer.

One Saturday night 19-year-old John Crump and a 14-year-old companion bought six or eight bottles of

beer at a Crawford County, Mo., tavern, and then started out in an old car.

Monday morning headlines in papers of the area read, "Mad Dog Slayer Admits Shooting and Beating Four."

Crump shot a general store proprietor in the back of the head with a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun. Leaving the store, he ran to the house and shot the proprietor's wife in the shoulder.

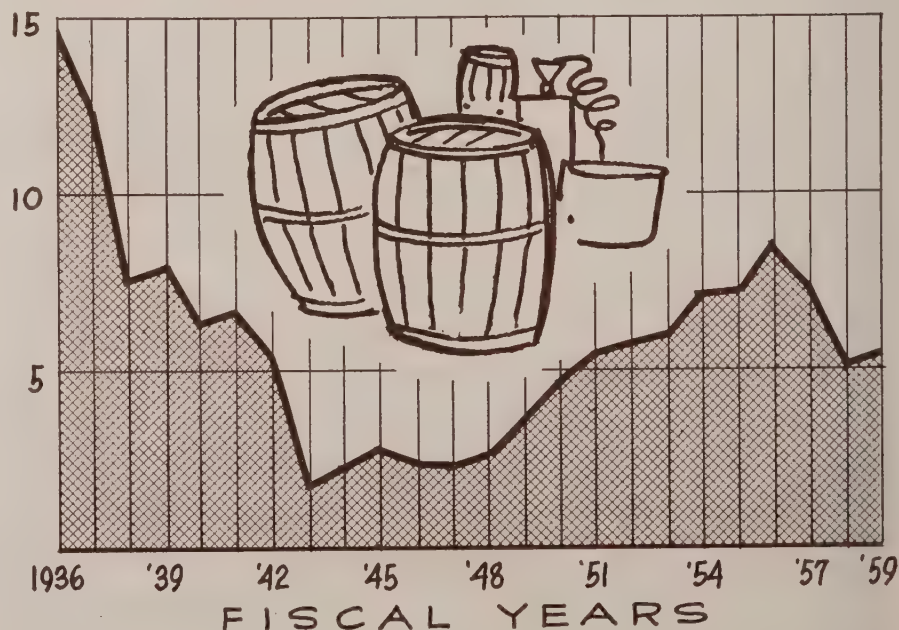
Then he began to swing the empty gun. He severely beat the proprietor's daughter and brutally beat to death the daughter's friend as she lay on the floor.

Returning from a birthday party near San Francisco, five student nurses were killed when a drunken truck driver swerved all the way across the highway, hit the shoulder on the far side of the road, and then veered to his right directly into the path of the girls' car.

The truck driver, who was also killed, had a blood content of .21, well above the legal intoxication rate of 0.15.

Staff Sgt. Floyd F. Wilfang was severely wounded by police bul-

Mash Seizures By Federal Government
MILLIONS OF GALLONS



lets after he barricaded himself in a second-floor apartment in Southeast Washington and sprayed the area with pistol shots.

Pvt. Howard Shorter, first policeman to reach the scene, arrived in time to meet a liquor store delivery boy, who had just delivered a bottle to Wilfang's apartment.

A woman friend stabbed a Washington man to death when he refused to give her money to buy shoes for his 13-year-old girl and 10-year-old boy.

Investigating the murder, Homicide Captain Lawrence A. Hartnett said that police found four empty half-pint whiskey bottles in the apartment.

Methodists fight liquor near campuses

The Southern California-Arizona Conference of The Methodist Church recently spearheaded an unsuccessful drive to convince Governor Edmund G. Brown to veto California's new law easing restrictions on liquor licensing.

Joined by 12 denominations and other organizations, the conference protested the law that allows restaurants to sell liquor in dry zones around college and university campuses, churches, and veterans' facilities.

The Veterans Administration Center near the UCLA campus said that the unrestricted licensing of liquor outlets along its borders would be demoralizing, and that the center would have to be closely guarded when the liquor places moved in.

Sponsors of the bill argued that the ban against liquor sales within 1.5 miles of colleges is silly in this era when "all college kids have a car."

In signing the bill, Governor Brown declared that he still believes in the "general principle that new liquor licenses should not be issued in the immediate neighborhood of colleges

and universities." He instructed the director of alcoholic beverages to work out restrictive regulations.

The big question is—how tough will the beverage control office get in its rule making?

"The task of watchful vigilance has fallen to neighborhood organizations and church groups," the Methodist conference suggests. "Their protests or lack of them will play a big part in determining what areas adjacent to campuses will be wide open."

Advertisers promote alcoholic wares

The alcohol industry's ad men have been working overtime this year to come up with some far-fetched campaigns to promote their products.

The U. S. Brewers Foundation is pointing out that beer is "good for you" (*Contact*, July 1, page 15). At the same time the National Beer Wholesalers Association of America is promoting a campaign to tell the public "the full story of beer's healthful and refreshing goodness." "Let's make it beer," their slogan reads.

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company, which sells beer in non-returnable bottles, backed a beer-boosting campaign aimed at selling more beer on summer's three major holidays—Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day.

"Aren't you glad . . . she remembered beer," the caption read. This was in contrast to the tragic highway death toll on all these week ends. National Safety Council studies show that drinking drivers are involved in 55 per cent of holiday traffic deaths.

While continuing the "Vacation Time, U.S.A." theme, Seagram Distillers added a new twist to the promotion of their Seven Crown Whisky.

Capitalizing on Alaska's admission into the union, Seagrams advertising men designed the "Alaska Seven," a "glacier in a glass" that is "hearty, husky . . . and very very cold."

...guest editorial...

Some peculiar problems face the Post Office Department concerning mailed pornography, among them the question "When is a photograph art and when is the same photo obscene?"

What brings up the matter just now is a Post Office campaign for local support of its efforts to stamp out a traffic in pornography that has a half billion dollar a year level. This is expected to double over the next four years unless the public decides otherwise.

Worst of all, purveyors of pornography are aiming at, and reaching, children of high school and even grade school level. Only the complaints of parents can give the Post Office the evidence it needs to even start prosecution. One of the biggest troubles is that parents, in wrath and shame, tear up or burn the evidence, instead of sending it to local postal officials.

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield reports that youngsters don't have to order this filth. It is sent to them in sample form, with names and addresses of the receivers having been taken from mailing lists made up of children who answer advertisements to buy innocent items such as a baseball bat or a toy auto.

New censorship laws of any kind are laden with dynamite. The fact that the postmaster would like legislative support does not automatically mean he should get it. But it does seem monstrous that commercial pornographers can invade our homes through the mail and be able to cloak obvious intentions under the "art" subterfuge.

While society struggles with this problem of definition, the least parents can do is to supply the postal authorities with the weapons they need to go after the filth-sellers under present laws.

Rochester Democrat Chronicle

by

Caradine R. Hooton

"Two Dreaded Openings" are cleverly depicted by the discerning cartoonist. His discouraged "Dry" is seated on the curb by a disconsolate junior, as they look across the street at new signs on opposite buildings. One reminds that saloons opens Sept. 1. The other reminds that "School starts Sept. 2."

The two situations represent major challenges to all Americans. These are opposing factors that will have tremendous bearing upon what we become. Unless major emphasis is put upon proper training in the one, popular support of the other could wreck our democracy and defeat God's highest purpose for this nation.

A pastor asks: *"Why all the excitement over commitment to abstinence, above other causes that demand equal consideration?"*

Unless the church arouses singular concern about the drinking that vitally affects individual character and Kingdom interests, the colossal liquor traffic and its subtle "allies" will continue to exploit people for sordid profits.

We need to get excited about the flagrant uses of alcohol, because drinking (1) leads rapidly and inevitably to major human problems, (2) defeats highest personal development, (3) wastes resources people actually need, (4) supports the kind

of uncontrollable business that is at enmity with all the church is commissioned to do.

"Why should this challenge be repeated annually?" To remind us periodically that we are spiritually accountable, socially responsible, and individually privileged. Pastors and mature Christians should want to strengthen their faith and witness by learning and propagating the facts about drinking and abstinence—the dangers of indulgence in the one, and the delights of creative disciplines in the other.

It's a fact!

Fifty-five per cent of the women in the United States do NOT drink

The greatest change in drinking habits over the last few years has occurred among women of the country. Gallup Poll reports that 55 per cent of the women in the United States now abstain. Two years ago 46 per cent abstained.¹ If the trend continues the percentage of women abstainers will be around 60 per cent or over by 1960.

There are outstanding women leaders in government, radio, television, theater and numerous professions who do not drink. Noted columnist Ann Landers, who has helped thousands of people through her "advice" column, says:

"Most women who say they must take a drink to be sociable are only kidding themselves. You will have to go a long way to find one who is more sociable than I am. Yet I have never needed liquor as a crutch."²

¹ Gallup, George. *Public Opinion News Service*. American Institute of Public Opinion. March 1958.

² Landers, Ann. Personal letter dated November 21, 1958.

Catholic leader views temperance needs

An interpretation by the Roman Catholic Church of moral problems concerning intemperance, drunkenness, and alcoholism was called for recently by the president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

Speaking at the Union's 87th annual convention in Harrisburg, Pa., Msgr. John W. Keogh of Philadelphia, Pa., said that in the light of new findings by science, "an interpretation by the Church is needed more than ever before."

The priest told the delegates that there is confusion among too many drinkers concerning their responsibility in the problem. This confusion, he said, stems from declarations that alcohol is not a cause of alcoholism, that the alcoholic is not responsible for his alcoholism, and that self-reliance is more preferable for the solution than organized religion.

Earlier in the program, Msgr. Keogh reported that there is an increasing interest in the Union. Reasons for this interest, he said, are (1) more recognition in the Catholic press; (2) the numerous requests by Catholic priests for help in solving their parish drinking problems.

The monsignor told of the rehabilitation work carried on in Philadelphia by the Union. This program has restored numerous alcoholics to their families, supplied free clothing, and assisted men to find work, the priest said.

In a recent letter to the General Board of Temperance, Msgr. Keogh expressed his support in the battle to ban liquor from the airlines.

"I am not in favor of liquor in planes, sold or brought aboard," he said.

Pointing out that airline hostesses should not be made to sell or serve liquor, he posed the question:

"Why force hired hostesses aboard to be sellers of such drinks, and make barmaids of them by compelling them to deliver the drinks when ordered?"



—courtesy of the Daily Oklahoman

...at your service



CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

October

5-9—South Carolina district Inter-board schools; Sumter, Anderson, Greenville, Spartanberg, and Greenwood respectively.

12—Louisiana conference Temperance workshops.

12-15—South Carolina district Inter-board schools; Marion, Columbia, Lake City and Rockhill respectively.

14-21—National Adult School of Alcohol Studies and Christian Social Action, Camp Aldersgate, Little Rock, Arkansas.

16-18—Great Lakes Regional Young Adult Workshop, Pakagon State Park, Angola, Ind.

19, 21, 29, 30—Portland Area Inter-board workshops; LeGrande, Hermiston, Portland (Sunnyside Church), and Salem (First Church) respectively.

25-30—Kansas conference united seminars; University Church, Salina; Stockton, Oakley, Dodge City, Great Bend, and Wellington respectively.

27-29—Northeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Cresco, Pa.

30-November 1—Social Ethics Professors Consultation, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

November

2-6—Methodist Committee of Christian education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

3-4—North Alabama briefing conference.

9-10—Narcotics conference, Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

23, 24, 26, 27, 30—North Mississippi Temperance Institutes; Corinth First, Tupelo (St. Marks), Starkville, Durant and Grenada First respectively.

30-December 4—Saginaw Bay district United Nations Seminar.



AUDIO VISUALS

World Refugee Year film library—The United States Committee for Refugees, in conjunction with the United Nations, is establishing a special World Refugee Year film library through Contemporary Films, Inc.

Initially, four UN films (listed below) will be available for distribution. We anticipate that one or two additional UN films, now in production for World Refugee Year, will soon be released.

An attractive brochure detailing all information will be furnished in quantity for dissemination to organization memberships and affiliate groups. We expect that this new World Refugee Year film library will enable groups and organizations throughout the country to stimulate added interest in World Refugee Year participation.

The following United Nations films for World Refugee Year use are available for rental or purchase from Contemporary Films, Inc., 267 West 25th Street, New York 1, N. Y., or Contemporary Films, Inc., 614 Davis Street, Evanston, Ill.

We Very Much Regret—Life in a refugee camp in Germany, based on the true experiences of its families. Running time: 14 minutes, rental: \$4.00 (Sale: \$30.00).

Island Exile—A solution that one group of refugees found—their resettlement from island "exile" to a new life. Running time: 10 minutes, rental: \$4.00 (Sale: \$25.00).

The Fountain of Jabalia—The story of the Palestine refugees in the Middle East, and what is being done for them by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. Running time: 15 minutes, rental: \$4.00 (Sale: \$35.00).

Kryto—Life in a refugee camp in Greece, as seen through the eyes of the children playing hide-and-seek in the camp. Running time: 20 minutes, rental: \$4.00 (Sale: \$35.00).

When ordering films, please give alternate dates and/or titles—as well as three to four weeks notice, whenever possible.

UN committee sells world greeting cards

Greeting cards from all over the world are being made available again this year through the United States committee for UNICEF. These colorful and artistic cards are done by such prizewinning artists as Bettina, who has illustrated the joy of the young world in the holiday season.

Doug Kingman, another famous artist, whose water colors hang in 25 galleries, expresses his faith in man and in the work of the UN in an illustration of the flags of the Security Council for 1959. His flags surround a fountain, symbolic of man's eternal search for peace.

Many artists, such as Jozsef Domjan, Doris Lee, and others have used their various talents to illustrate the joys and beauty of the holiday season.

Additional information about cards such as these or the cards themselves can be obtained by writing directly to US Committee for UNICEF, Greeting Cards, Post Office Box 22, Church Street Station, New York 8, N. Y.

National legislation of interest to Methodists

Standing of the issues at the close of the first session of the 86th Congress

The issue	Bills would	Progress
Agricultural surplus disposal	provide more use of agricultural surpluses in feeding and clothing the hungry of the world; Humphrey Food for Peace bill and similar measures would extend present programs.	Compromise bill passed; public law 480 extended and other provisions added.
Airline liquor service	ban airline service of liquor to passengers because of safety hazard; various bills introduced in both House and Senate; House subcommittee held hearings end of July.	Subcommittee of House Commerce has reported favorably to full com.
Alcohol advertising	ban alcohol advertising in interstate commerce; churchmen have been advocating legislation for a decade.	No action by House or Senate Commerce com.
Alien Orphans program	provide a one year extension of the program which provides that American parents can adopt aliens under 14; bills would extend expiring program.	Program extended for another year.
Anti-lynching act	guarantee to all citizens the right to be free from lynching; introduced by Senator Hart, April 30; also several house bills.	Postponed in Senate subcommittee; no action in House.
Civil rights	compel school desegregation and protect other civil rights; Southern opponents blocking bills in both Senate and House. Civil rights commission reporting to Congress.	Bottled up in Senate Judiciary com; passed by House com.
Federal study of alcoholism	establish a Medical Advisory committee on alcoholism to work with the U.S. Public Health Service; Bureau of Budget recently reported administration opposition.	Pending before House com on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Federal support for education	give states money for teacher's salaries or school construction; \$4.7 billion Metcalf bill opposed by administration; \$1 billion compromise bill provides for construction only.	Metcalf bill bottled up in House Rules com; Senate com reported compromise.
Great white fleet	take old naval vessels out of mothballs, paint them white, send them on errands of mercy to disaster and famine areas around the world.	No action by either house.
Housing	provide for urban renewal and public housing; president vetoed original bill; second try bill vetoed; third try bill reported acceptable to President.	Third try bill passed both houses; awaiting president's signature.
Indian American affairs	authorize the Surgeon General to provide improved health facilities for Indians; passed by Senate; concurrent bill would explore dropping supervision.	To Senate com on Interior and Insular affairs.
Juvenile delinquency	encourage more research and investigation of delinquency; hearings in both House and Senate.	Senate bill reported out of full com; awaiting Senate action.
Labor management reform	control labor racketeering; House passed strong bill; Senate bill not so harsh; joint committee bill provides broad changes in labor-management ground rules.	Compromise bill signed into law by President Eisenhower.
Obscenity in the mails	extend time for impounding mail of those sending obscene material from 20 to 45 days; this would give the Post Office time to take action against filth merchants.	H.R. 7379 passed House; now in Senate Post Office com for second session.

All proposed legislation will carry over to the second session of the 86th Congress